# The People's Press

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## The People's Press.

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## Making It Even.

I am an animal painter. I have studied my art in nearly every menagerie in the country, and so have come in contact with strange people, and have seen uncommon sights; and thus it was, that in order to draw at my leisure some newly-arrived creatures with wildness of the desert and jungle still within them, I joined a traveling company for the summer, and so beheld the thrilling scene I here record.

The owner of the show was a good-hearted soul of the rolling-stone sort, who never gathered as much moss as he deserved, and yet allowed no fungus of funds to interfere with social fellowship or a kindly action. Consequently the people about him worked with a friendly will, and except during the necessary journeying and labor, there were generally jolly times among the employees of the Grand Unrivalled Cosmopolitan Menagerie. There was only one man who never laughed and never sang, never joked and never grumbled, who, always silent without being surly, took his share of things to do, and seemed to set himself apart from his comrades in sheer loneliness of spirit that shirked no toil, yielded no confidence. Gradually it fell upon him, as from his own choice, to attend the cages, and to perform the jobs that the boldest sometimes shrank from as dangerous, though he showed no sign of fear, and evidenced no distaste of his exceptional employment. I watched him often as he busied himself about the beasts, and had to admire in this common-looking and uncultivated man the unconscious coolness and courage with which he accomplished his self-appointed task. At length my curiosity concerning him was sufficiently excited to cause me to ask Mr. Kingsley, the proprietor of the menagerie, if he knew anything more of him than what appeared on his every-day surface.

Mr. Kingsley hesitated a moment before he answered, and then slowly said:

"I am rather sorry you question me about Quiet Bill—that's what the men call him, you know—for no one else has cared to guess that there may be more connected with him than just the business he seems to belong to; and of all the folks in this caravansary he and I are the only ones that know what he was before he came here; and if I tell you, it is just because I know you'll keep the secret. I don't suppose you remember, as the papers are so full of murders now-a-days, one that was committed five years ago in the little county town of C—. Not a cold-blooded atrocity though, but the result of jealousy, provocation and liquor, and not altogether unjustifiable, either. Bill was the chap that did it, and only escaped hanging through having a smart lawyer, and got off in about the same way that "not proven" sets a man free after a Scotch trial. But the people where he lived would have nothing to do with him; and he staid among them like an outlaw, for he had neither the money nor chance to go away, and could scarcely get a stroke of work that would earn his daily bread. I was head of a small circus then—not such a stunning concern as this new on hand, and when we put up the tent for a single day at C——, this Bill watched an opportunity to get hold of me alone, when no one else could notice him, and told me his whole story, begging me to give him something to do to keep him from starving and suicide. He had such a hunted down and woe begone look that I couldn't help pitying the poor fellow; and though I wasn't very able to take on another soul just then, I gave him what change I could spare, and made him slip off to the next place and join us there, so that the rest of my men shouldn't know anything about his history, and cuff him about his past, for they are a rough lot sometimes, and not over-particular about hurting feelings either in sport or spite. And so he has been along with me ever since. I have had hold of several ventures besides that and this, but make or fail, pay or put off, Bill has stuck by me, trusty through all. There is real grit, as well as use in him, and I have seen it tried more than once, and I have never been sorry I gave him a helping hand in his need. But it often seems to me—though he never speaks of it—that he always thinks he is serving out his time for that old affair by taking up the hardest things he can find to do; for I do believe he has on his mind some rude idea of personal atonement for the blood he shed. And now you know all I have to tell. Do not let it speak out of your eyes to him, even though your tongue aint likely to let it slip."

I had no occasion to guard myself thus, for now that I knew his story, it was plain to me that Quiet Bill had suffered; and I have always held the doctrine that where a sin is thoroughly repented of, men shou'd allow it to die out of remembrance, that which the good God forgives; and so, after a silent fashion, he and I became rather friendly. I talked to him, and made him talk some also about the creatures in his charge. I praised him a little once or twice, and saw the dark blood sweep up to his brow like a girl's blush and after awhile, when he had time, he would come and sit near me, while I was sketching, and take curious note of my work, and occasionally suggest to me slight points that caused me to wonder at his close and quick observation. Mr. Kingsley had always a cheery something to say to him; and as I look back now, I am glad to think that Bill seemed to take unusual comfort, as time went on, out of his distant companionship with us two.

The season had been extremely hot, and August fairly blazed with the fierce dry heat of a long drought. It was one of those scorching, electric kind of days that make men feel listless and beasts restless and wicked to deal with, that we halted in the suburbs of a growing city and spread the canvass for an afternoon exhibition. The big Bengal tigress had been unusually uneasy all the morning; when lying prone on the floor of her cage, she lashed her powerful tail, and panted out low, ominous growls, as if the bloodthirsty spirit of her lost liberty was angrily astir; and she would start up with a sudden bound that shook her prison, and impatiently pace its narrow limits, with yellow eyes all aflame, and snarling lips drawn up over the strong and hungry-looking teeth; and once or twice she rolled herself against the thick wires, and caught them in her great claws as though she longed to tear the resisting bars from their secured sockets. Bill kept careful watch on her actions, and I heard him say to himself: "There'll be trouble with that vixen." But the rest of the collection were feverish and fretful too, and between furnishing them all with fresh drinks, and throwing water on some to cool them off, he had quite as much as he could do before the hour fixed for the performance, without devoting especial attention to any one animal.

There was a crowded audience from far and near; whole families, from the father down to the babe in arms, were ranged on the hard benches to enjoy the acting elephants and the precocious ponies. There was even an extraordinary number of children, for a thriving Sunday-School had entered early, and noisily secured nearly all the front seats, and delighted anticipation shone on rows of chubby and eager countenances. The peanut boys drove a thriving trade, and the venders of mugs of mead had a very profitable and active time; and all was going on merry as a marriage bell, in the ring and out of it, when I suddenly became aware that something serious was the matter, for I saw Bill slip quickly from behind the cage of the still fidgeting tigress, and come to a statuesque stand in full front of the amused people who scarcely observed him, amidst a round of uproarious applause; but he was in his shirt sleeves, and deadly pale, as well he might be, having just discovered that the mighty beast beside him had, by some unnoticed frantic effort, so loosened the structure of her cage that her next wrathful movement would render it fearfully unsafe. There was not a minute to be lost in the creature's evidently excited condition, further aggravated by the sounds of the band and tormenting attacks of exasperating flies; and Bill had rushed out in order to look for Mr. Kingsley among the audience, where he usually sat, to tell him to dismiss the crowd as rapidly and quietly as possible, as not knowing what instant the necessary power of protection would be past; but not seeing him at the moment in his accustomed place, Bill scarcely hesitated at the responsibility of announcing the danger himself; but before his slow speech could be framed into words that could warn and not too severely alarm, it was too late.

The awful animal, crouching warily in a corner of its shattered enclosure, gave one abrupt vault, and swift as lightning, amidst the startled shrieks of the terror-stricken throng, dashed into the open space before the encircling seats. For a second it stood still there, as though dazed by its freedom, while the struggling mass of scared humanity, with scarce a regard for life or limb or for each other, fled in frenzied haste and fright. But just as she had gathered herself up for her second spring, our Quiet Bill made a simultaneous leap, and landed square upon her bristling back, with his muscular arms clasped tight around her swelling neck, and his legs wound close around the lithe and outstretched loins. Dismayed by this unexpected obstruction, for the space of a breath or two the tigress stood at bay, and then, with a horrible roar, rolled over and over in the ring. We could hear Bill's bones break beneath her appalling efforts to dislodge him, for a sudden silence fell upon the selfish crowd, that swayed aside from flight to watch this shocking contest between undaunted man and untamed brute. In vain she turned and twisted, reared and plunged; Bill held fast, though the blood poured from his mouth and blinded the beast's sight—held fast with the grip of everlasting fate, till Mr. Kingsley, snatching a loaded pistol from a trembling ruffian at his side, who had just threatened some woman in his way of escape, stretched his firm hand, and sent a bullet straight into the savage creature's brain. One sharp convulsion of the heavy frame, one final heaving of the burdened back, and she lay still at last, with Quiet Bill partly under her crushing weight. Tender hands lifted him, and bore his senseless body to the nearest comfortable place, and more than one strong man dropped unshamed tears over the matmed comrade, who had so gallantly sacrificed his own life for others; for if not companionable, Bill done many a kindly deed for his associates in his own unobtrusive way, that when his hour of trial came, the roughest remembered. Turn by turn, we watched him, but we knew that nothing more could be done for him in this world. Even in his agony he was so grateful for the interest manifested that it seemed as if he wondered that any had cared for him, and it was touching to hear him gasp out between his throes of anguish, "how good we all were to him!"

But the end came soon. The doctor told him, and he heard it calmly and bore it bravely.—Mr. Kingsley and I were beside him a few moments after, when he turned to the former and earnestly said:

"I think I've made it even, sir."

"What," Bill?"

"Why, you know I took a life; and I reckon I saved one the other day, didn't I?"

Mr Kingsley took the cold hand in both of his own. "Yes, indeed, Bill; many more than one, perhaps, and gave yours too!"

"Then *you* think it's even?"

"Yes, Bill, I do."

"And do you believe that He, the Judge, who knows all things, will hold it even, too?"

"Yes, Bill, I do think so; for he is full of mercy and loving kindness."

"But he is just too," murmured the dying voice: "for I heard a preacher once say He wanted an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and then I knew I must somehow give Him a life for the one I slew, and I've always been looking out for the chance. It was long a comin'; but I got it at last, and I thank him for letting me make it even."

Mr. Kingsley was crying like a child.

"My good old Bill," he said, "I am so sorry to lose you. You have been a faithful servant, and I shall miss you more than I can say."

A glad light flashed in the dim eyes, and, in spite of the excruciating pain of every movement, he made one effort, and lifted Mr. Kingsley's hand to his white lips.

"God bless you, sir!" he gasped out. "You took me, when all the world kicked me out, and you've never given me a mean word.—Good bless you, you're all in life I'm loth to leave!" Then he lay silent for a little while, and we thought he was asleep, and would pass away so; but suddenly he was looking at us wide awake, and spoke out firm and clear:

"And there was such a lot of little uns that day, too! It's all right! I know I've made it even!"

And then the peace of death settled down on the pale face of Quiet Bill.

## Digest of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

*January Term*, 1876.

[From the Raleigh News.]

Buie and wife vs. the Mechanics Building and Loan Association and another, from New Hanover.

Where in an action against A. and B. it appeared upon the face of the complaint, that A. had been formally joined as a party for the purpose of explaining a transaction between himself and the plaintiff, and no demand was made and no decree asked against him: Held, that be this was not such a misjoinder of parties as to a ground of demurrer; nor could a demurrer to the complaint be sustained on the ground of a misjoinder of causes of action.

State vs. Bryant, from Mecklenburg.

If A. borrow of B. a horse, with the felonious intent to deprive B. of it and to appropriate it to his own use, and does so he is guilty of larceny. If A. borrow of B. twenty dollars with the same intent it is not larceny but fraud. But where upon an indictment for the larceny of money, the defence relied upon was, that the prosecutor had voluntary loaned the money to the defendant, and the transaction alleged to be a loan was left to the jury under the charge of his Honor, "that if the jury found that the borrowing was in good faith and the money was voluntarily loaned, they should acquit the prisoner; but if the act of the defendant was but a trick or contrivance to get possession of the prosecutor's money, and the defendant borrowed the same, with the intent at the time to steal it, it would be larceny," and the jury, by their verdict found the defendant guilty: Held, that there was no error.

State vs. Lowrey, from Warren.

Where upon the trial of an indictment in Court below, the jury return a special verdict, which is so defective that no judgment can be pronounced thereupon, the Court will direct a new trial.

Therefore, where A. was indicted for retailing spirituous liquors by measure less than a quart, without license, and the jury returned a special verdict finding, "that the defendant was not a regular dealer in spirituous liquors, but that he made wine of blackberries in the usual way, without adding brandy or whisky thereto, and being of opinion that wine so made was not a spirituous liquor, retailed the same in quantity less than a quart, without license, &c. If the Court should be of opinion that wine so made was a spirituous liquor, then the jury find the defendant guilty; otherwise not guilty.—Held, that whether the particular wine was a spirituous liquor, was a question of fact for the decision of the jury, and that the jury had no right to refer the same to the Court for decision.

State vs. Carpenter, from Graham county.

The plea of "not guilty" by a defendant charged with an assault, makes it incumbent on the State, to prove everything necessary to establish his guilt. Hence, when on the trial below, the State failed to prove that the offence had been committed within two years from the finding of the indictment, the defendant was entitled to a new trial.

State vs. Alexander, from Haywood.

It is not sufficient to constitute the crime of larceny that the defendant have the power to remove the property alleged to have been stolen: there must be some transportation thereof.

Heilig et al., vs. Lemly and Shaver, administrators.

Where a Sheriff, who by negligent delay in collecting an execution, had rendered himself liable to the plaintiff, paid off the debt in his own exoneration and took an assignment from the plaintiff to a third person, in trust for himself: Held, that the judgment was not thereby extinguished; and nothing else appearing, the assignee was entitled to an *alias* execution thereupon.

State and Hiatt vs. Patterson, from Guilford.

It is a well settled rule that a witness cannot be cross-examined as to any fact which is collateral and irrelevant to the issue merely for the purpose of contradicting him, if he should deny it, thereby to discredit his testimony; and if a question is put to a witness, which is collateral and irrelevant to the issue, his answer cannot be contradicted, but is conclusive against the party asking such question. *Therefore*, where upon the trial of a proceeding in bastardy, upon the cross-examination, the defendant asked the prosecutrix if she had ever had sexual intercourse with A, to which she replied that she had not: *It was held*, that the question was collateral and irrelevant, and the answer of the prosecutrix was conclusive upon the defendant, and that there was no error in the ruling of the Court below excluding the testimony of A offered to contradict the statement of the prosecutrix.

Long vs. Cole, from Richmond.

It is always in order so long as a case is pending, upon motion to set aside any irregular order therein, independent of the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure.

Under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, a judgment, &c., may be set aside on account of mistake, surprise or excusable neglect, at any time within twelve months, and the fact that an order in the cause, which in effect deprived the plaintiff of the right of appeal, was made at midnight when the plaintiff was absent and did not know, and had no reason to believe that the Court was in session, and his counsel not being able to attend to the trial, constitutes a case of excusable neglect.

Forsythe vs. Bullock, from Granville.

In a summary proceeding, under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant act, the tenant may set up in his answer any equitable defense which he may have to his landlord's claim, and if such defense involve the title to real estate, a Justice of the Peace has no jurisdiction thereof and should dismiss the proceeding.

*Therefore*, where A instituted summary proceedings under said act, against B who offered to prove that the deed under which the plaintiff (or landlord) claimed title, although executed by himself, and absolute upon its face was in fact intended as a mortgage and delivered as such: *It was held*, that upon appeal from the Court of a Justice of the Peace, the Court below erred in excluding evidence tending to show that said deed was intended and delivered to operate as a mortgage; and that the proceeding should have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction in the Court of the Justice of the Peace.

Hall vs. the Board of Commissioners of Guilford county, from Guilford.

Since the adoption of the C. C. P. evidence is admissible in an action on a bond to prove mistakes or fraud in the consideration thereof for the purpose of reforming the bond in order to show the amount justly due.

*Therefore*, where a settlement was made between a creditor and debtor, the debtor giving several bonds for the balance due, some at one time and some at another; in an action on the bonds, mistakes in the consideration having alleged by the defendant: *It was held*, that the Court below erred in ruling that unless the defendant could show not only the mistake but in which particular bond such mistake was embraced, the mistake would not be allowed. *It was further held*, that fraud in the bonds would not render them altogether void.

Austin vs. Miller, from Caldwell.

Where A hired a horse to B upon an express contract that B should return the same at a specified time in as good condition as she was, and should he fail to do so, B was to pay A a specified sum as the price of the horse; and B after the time specified returned the horse, which had been greatly injured; in an action brought against B to recover the price: *Held*, that the acceptance of the horse by the plaintiff did not necessarily constitute a recision of the contract, or a waiver of the right to recover thereunder. *It was further held*, that the plaintiff having subsequently sold the horse the price received should be credited upon the judgment recovered against the defendant in this action.

Womble vs. Little and Mordecai, from Wake.

Where A confessed a judgment in the court of a Justice of the Peace, in favor of B, upon a note, upon its face bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent, and the Justice gave judgment for the principal of the note, "with interest from date," and the judgment being sent to the the Superior Court to be docketed, and execution thereupon issued for principal and interest at 8 per cent. Held, that there was no material variance between the judgment as rendered and the transcript recorded upon which the execution issued.

McFarland vs. McKay, from Richmond.

A bequest to the following effect, "I leave in the hands of my executor, to be hereafter named, $800 to be by him applied, according to his discretion and as necessity may require, to the use and benefit of my daughter, (the plaintiff,) and should he, my executor, deem it advisable so to do, he may invest the whole or any part of this amount in the purchase of land for the use and benefit of my said daughter, which land if thus purchased, shall vest at her death in the heirs of her body, if any then living; but if not, in the next of kin, share and share alike, &c., vest no discretion in the executor, except to pay over the money as the legatee might need it, or to invest it in land for her benefit.

The Superior Court in term, has original jurisdiction of an action to recover a legacy, where the same has been assented to, or is sought to be enforced as a trust.

In an action against the administrator of an executor, to have him declared as trustee of the plaintiff, as to certain funds held by his intestate as a legacy to the plaintiff, the fact that he is only an administrator of the executor, and not the executor of the will, cannot avail the defendant as a defence against an account of the fund, when it is admitted that the same is in his hands.

### Chloral Eating.

I need not describe the horrid drug further than to say it is a salt of a burning pungent taste, having a great affinity for water; its basis is chloroform, into which it is supposed to be changed in the blood. In small doses it is stimulant and antispasmotic; in larger, narcotic; while an over-dose produces death as instantaneously as a flash of lightning. Like opium, the dose must be constantly increased to keep up the same effects. The results of a smaller dose of the drug on a chloral-eater—and why I say "on a chloral-eater" is, because the medical profession (to which I myself belong) often err in judging of the action of certain kinds of stimulant narcotics, such as opium, Indian hemp, &c., for this reason: they take one or two doses of the drug themselves, and base their opinion of its action on the result produced on their own systems, forgetting that the same medicine may have a totally different effect upon one accustomed to its use; a person not a smoker might just as well expect, by taking one pipe, to tell how a real smoker feels under the influence of tobacco—the results, then, of a lesser dose on a real chloral-eater are partly of a stimulating, partly of a soothing nature. The stimulation, however, is not like that caused by opium or alcohol; it is not exhilarating, and does not incite to action either mentally or bodily. But the subject of the influence rises for a time above all his cares, or sorrows, or fatigue, and seems to look on life through the medium of a rose-tinted glass. But while care and sorrow are forgotten, and a strange dreamy sense of perfect ease, comfort, and happiness takes their place, all affection and love are likewise banished. He is apathetic, and cares for nothing save his own sense of comfort. He is, if I might so express it, merely a living, breathing vegetable. In this state the confirmed chloral-eater would stand by the deathbed of his nearest and dearest a passive spectator, if not indeed, actually smiling; and for the same reason he would stand quietly on the scaffold until executed. If the dose is repeated without the chloralist lying down, speech become indistinct, the eyelids drop, and the gait in walking is affected just as in drunkenness from alcohol.—The chloralist, drunk in the first degree, is by no means an unpleasant companion. A stranger could mark nothing unusual about him; he is genial, and although rather languid, and by no means bright in conversation, he is at all events a good listener, and is easily pleased, although his smiles often partake of the simpering or hysterical order; and, too, he is at times easily aroused into an outbreak of furious passion, which dies away just as suddenly as it came, leaving no trace behind. But, of course, every one will not be affected precisely alike, as much depends on the idiosyncrasy or innate peculiarities of the cloralist.

In my own early stage of chloral-eating, I used to take a small pick-me-up dose when starting on a journey by rail. The effect was rather remarkable; all sense of bodily fatigue and even of unpleasant motion was banished; I seemed lifted out of myself—a spirit traveling by train—and the ever-varying scenery went gliding past me like an enchanted diorama.—The difference in the effects of chloral and opium under the same circumstances would be this, opium is more imaginative, and paints things as they do not really exist—throws an artificial halo around them as it were; chloral merely increases the power of enjoying the real. The picture on the brain of the chloralist is, so to speak, photographic compared to that on the brain of the opium-eater, which might be called phantasmagorical. But few, I think, after having read these memoirs, will care to repeat my experiments in railway traveling.—*Belgravia.*

### Snow a Hundred Feet Deep.

Mr. C. F. Clarkson returned from his California trip recently, and relates some interesting incidents of his return over the mountains. He left San Francisco at eight o'clock on Wednesday, March 15. The telegraph had reported a fearful snow storm in the mountains, commencing on the 12th. Supposing the road would be opened by the 15th, Mr. C. started homeward. All along the Sacramento Valley everything was smiling. The cattle were luxuriating in the grass knee high, and the plains were decked with flowers. At two P. M. the train turned eastward to ascend the Nevada mountains, and by 10 o'clock reached Blue Canyon, from which to Truckee the snow was from four to twelve feet deep, and in the gulches it was in some places 100 feet deep. Those who have kept snow gauges on the Nevadas report a fall of 389 inches of snow during the winter.

Immense snow ploughs, operated by locomotives and hundreds of Chinese had opened the roads over the Nevadas, and the train was on time until it reached the town of Wells, on the Humboldt mountains. There they overtook the trains which had left San Francisco for the four days previously. The road from Wells to Toano, (thirty-six miles) was still blockaded, no trains having passed over that section for four days. The snow was any depth from four to fifteen feet. As the wind was still blowing, to open the track with shovels was as futile as emptying the ocean dry with a spoon. Seventeen locomotives were assembled at the western end of the blockade, eight of which were put behind an immense snow plough. The five passenger trains were massed into three, and, thus arranged, a charge was made on the obstruction. As such power was hard to resit, in three hours the snow plough was pushed through to Toano, and the caravan of trains reached Ogden only three hours behind time. But the successful trial demonstrates that the trains can be pushed through any blockade ever likely to impede any road. The change coming down the mountains was as great as that going up them. In the valley of Salt Lake farmers were ploughing and the atmosphere was mild.

Starting out again in a few hours the deep snows were encountered again on the Wasatch range, so deep that at some of the villages the combs of the roofs of some of the houses could alone be seen. But there was no obstruction; yet the cars crowded along between snow banks as high as the roofs was interesting to the passengers.

On Saturday, the 18th, the train encountered a fearful snow storm on the Rocky Mountains, at Sherman, lasting until midnight of Sunday.—Sometimes there was danger of the train being blown from the track. Taken altogether, Mr. C. gives a glowing account of the scenes and incidents of the entire trip from San Francisco to Des Moines.

When elected President of the United States, Washington was fifty-seven years of age; John Adams was sixty-two; Jefferson fifty-four; Madison, sixty; Monroe, fifty-nine; John Quincy Adams, fifty-eight; Jackson, sixty-one; Van Buren, fifty-four; Harrison, sixty-seven; Taylor, sixty-four; Polk, forty-nine; Pierce, forty-eight; Buchanan, sixty-five; Lincoln, fifty one; Grant forty-six.

THE USE OF PAPER.—There are 3,000 paper manufactories in the world, employing 80,000 men and 180,000 women, besides the 100,000 employed in the rag trade; 1,800,000 pounds of paper are produced annually. One-half is used in printing, a sixth in writing, and the remainder for packing and other purposes. The United States average 17 pounds per head; an Englishman 11½ pounds; a German, 8 pounds, a Frenchman, 6 pounds; an Italian, 3½ pounds; a Spaniard, ½ pound; and a Russian only one pound annually, average.

### Communications.

For the Press.

EVERY CITIZEN who has to uphold this Government with his money, has right to the public expression of his honest opinions and convictions,—it is his duty to help influence its policy for good. While bound to obey certain laws, he need not smother, or belie those opinions; nevertheless, when he does so, if it is to attack this radical administration of affairs, he is constantly read a lecture about embarrassing the Government, "as the" Grant and his party were the Government. That is but the stereotyped jargon of servility. Free governments were made to be embarrassed by this very sort of criticism; it is precisely what distinguishes them from governments that are not free. Our Chief Magistrate is a servant and not an autocrat, and his Cabinet and Congress are to be dealt with as servants—for they are but the creations of the people—and not bowed down to as masters. Let them hear the truth from those to whom they will not tell it, from those who made them and can unmake them. Unless we greatly err, the voices of to-day will be loud enough for this radical party, ere the Ides of November. The people are yearning for peace and prosperity, and they will have it.—They are tired of this Washington aristocracy of shoulder-straps and cavalry boots,—tired of "military necessity" and seeing States ruled by a war-begotten despotism, supported by black janizaries. The policy of this Radical party is no longer rooted in the confidence of the people. They have upheld it for long, but it has been concealed from them *just what they were upholding*. Nothing could illustrate more completely the madness, which is now waning so fast, as the facility with which Radicalism has, hitherto, been able to impose itself on the credulity of the Nation. How many long-blinded eyes have been opened, since the people, in 1874, sent a Conservative Lower House to our Congress? Since then, the whole history of things prove that Radicalism cannot bear probing, at the Capital of the Nation, in its causes, its conduct, its purposes, or its prospects. The tide is now setting in the right direction, and we must take it at the flood.

For the Press.

### The Business of Governments.

Under the Constitution of our fathers, the United States was exactly like a Railroad chartered to run from A. to B. The Radical party, from its very incipiency, wanted to extend it to C. There was nothing in the charter about C., but a majority of the Stockholders wanted the extension badly, and they conceived the idea that because a majority properly controlled the gauge, culverts and contracts between A. and B., that therefore, it ought to have the same right of extension as of building.

Every man can see the absurdity of this pretention in relation to a railroad, because there are no befogging epithets or irrelevant distinctions to distract attention. So long as Government is confined to its proper sphere—*that of material interests*, all goes on well enough, but, the moment you propose to extend it to the moral, then there is civil commotion. When a man becomes possessed of the idea that his conscience has the right—nay, that it is its mission—to rule the conscience of other men, nothing save a surgical operation will cure him. If the social, or moral condition of any State of this union is the business of any other State, then the Radical party is right and the Conservative party wrong. If it be the business of any man in any State, what church a man in another State attends, or whether he goes to any at all, then the Radicals are right and the Conservative party wrong. If it be right, when six men club together to dine, for four to insist upon the right of inviting guests disagreeable to the other two, and pay for the stranger's dinners out of the joint funds, then Radical teaching is right and Conservative remonstrances wrong.

### A Shocking Accident.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF NINE-INCH SHELLS AT THE PORTSMOUTH WOOD-DOCK—TWO PERSONS KILLED OUTRIGHT AND SEVERAL WOUNDED—THE LAST OF THE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE IRON-CLAD MERRIMAC.

[Special Telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, April 15, 1876.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred at the Portsmouth wood-dock this morning. For several days the wreckers have been engaged in taking up from Craney-Island bend the remains of the famous Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, and among the *debris* was a quantity of loaded spherical and cylindrical shell that went down with that formidable ship fourteen years ago. This material is usually brought to Portsmouth and deposited in the warehouse. Yesterday the wreckers brought up a quantity of shell, and this morning commenced moving it to the warehouse. The movement attracted the attention of a large number of lightermen. One of them—James Bass—proposed to examine the condition of the shell. He selected a nine-inch missile, having the fuse and cap detached, and emptied a portion of the powder on the ground in a train about twelve inches long. He then deliberately struck a match and fired the train. The effect was perfectly terrific, producing the wildest consternation and jarring the neighborhood for half-mile round with the stunning effect of a field-mortar, while fragments of the shell were scattered in different directions a dozen blocks away. When the smoke cleared away two negroes were found dead—James Bass with one-half of his neck carried away on the left side, and Benjamin Beverly with an enormous hole torn through his right breast. Zachariah Perkins was whirled against the house by the concussion, and had his face and neck cut by flying *debris*; while Lewis Johnson, fifty yards away, was thrown down and considerably stunned. In a few moments people poured down to the wharf to witness the horrible spectacle, until the dock was literally crowded.

An examination of the results of the explosion aside from the sanguinary horror, was startling; and the wonder is that more lives were not lost.

A fragment of the shell swept into the crowd of people in the fish-market, and strange to say, only tore down an awning. Another piece was driven through the office of the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad depot, and in different parts of the city and across the river houses were struck.

The dead were disposed of by the coroner and the wounded by the doctors.

### Corn Culture.

The corn crop, the stand-by of American farmers, deserves the best care in the preparation of the land, the selection of the seed, and the application of manures. A soil, good by nature, or made so by man, well pulverized at first, and thoroughly worked, is necessary to the profitable growth of the crop. The more favorable its condition at the offset, the easier will be the after-workings; and, as a rule, the more and the better the manure applied, the greater the profit in a comparison of the cost of raising small or large crops.

Corn is largely a potash plant, but demands also for its growth and maturation phosphoric acid, soda and lime, in considerable quantities. It therefore needs to have available mineral supplies in some abundance. Hence the use of the phosphatic manures, ashes, potash fertilizers, salt, &c., is generally attended with good results. Good stable and barn-yard manure is equally as serviceable, and ranker manures than are fitted to some crops will be appropriated and assimilated by this plant, which revels in the richest manure that can be applied.

Upon the soil, the seed and the preference of the growth, depend the mode of planting, the distance apart, whether in hills or drills; but heavier manuring is of course needed where close planting is practiced. For manuring in the hill, nothing is better than a mixture of 5 bushels of ashes, 1 each of salt and plaster, 1 of bone dust; a handful of this will give the plant a start at the offset.

Early-maturing and perfect ears ought to have been selected and preserved carefully for seed. To protect it against insects and vermin soak in a solution of two pounds of saltpetre to a gallon of water for a bushel of corn. Another plan is to coat the grains thinly with tar. A pint of boiling tar will suffice for a peck of seed.

Upon the land and its condition the cultivation of the crop will depend. The first working can hardly be given too soon after the plants can be seen; the after cultivation will depend on the season.

### Marriage Superstitions.

Since marriage became an institution there have been certain signs and superstitions that have clung to its celebration through all ages and in all countries. Even to-day, in the most civilized nations, we have not entirely rid our minds of these superstitions, and I warrant there is never a bride but indulges herself in looking for some happy omen. Few people are dauntless enough to be married on Friday, and we all have the most unlimited confidence in that old shoe thrown after the newly wedded pair.—Nearly every bride of to-day wears about her when she is married some trifling thing borrowed from a lady friend, and all know that "Blest is the bride on whom the sun doth shine," and are equally certain that—

To change the name and not the letter.
Is a change for the worse and not for the better.

The month of May was especially to be avoided, as it was under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households, and for centuries this superstition seemed to prevail in Italy against May marriages, and even to this day prevails in some parts of England and our own country. In China, marriages are positively prohibited at certain times and seasons on account of their being unlucky.

There was at one time a superstition current in England against marrying on Innocents Day, the 28th of December, a day of ill-omen, because it was the one on which commemorated Herod's massacre of the children. And it is still thought unlucky to marry in Lent. "Marry in Lent and you'll live to repent." An old line also says: "May never was ye month of love," and another: "Who marries between yo sickle and ye scythe will never thrive." The old rhyme that we have all heard tells to marry on—

"Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all,"

At one time it was thought that all those who married on Tuesdays and Thursdays would be happy. Among the Romans no marriage was celebrated without an augury first being consulted.

In the middle ages it was considered an ill-omen if the bridal party, in going to the church, met a monk, priest, hare, dog, cat, lizzard or serpent; while all would go well if a wolf, spider or toad were encountered.

It is lucky if the initials of a wedded couple spell a word.

In the south of England it is said to be unlucky for a bride to look in the glass after she is completely dressed before she goes to church, so a glove or some other article is put on after the last look has been taken at the mirror. Grey horses at a wedding are lucky. It is supposed to be lucky if a wife does not weep on her wedding day.

In Scotland it is considered an unlucky omen if a couple are disappointed in getting married on the first day fixed for that purpose.

In the Isle of man it is believed that it inures to good luck to carry salt in the pocket when going to be married.

At Hull it is considered unlucky to go in at one door and go out at another when a person gets married.

Whoever goes to sleep first on the wedding night will die first.

If there is an odd number of guests at a wedding one is sure to die within the succeeding twelve months.

### The Prince Wales at Lahore.

The Prince's cortege made a long sweep round the town (Lahore,) passing in front of a series of encampments of the rajahs, chiefs of the Punjaub, who had come to do him honor.—These were all drawn up for miles in front of their respective camps. Before each floated the banner of the rajah. The elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, stood in line. Then there were led horses in gold and silver saddle cloths and jeweled caparisons. Each chief's armed retainers, regular and irregular, were drawn up, lining the roadway on both sides. Lance and sword sparkled, armor flashed, morion, cuirass, plume, banner, all was light and beautiful, and such a combination of colors as fairly astonished the beholder, and forced him to close his eyes for a moment and ask if it was a dream.

Never was anything more beautiful. The very spirit of chivalry hovered over these martial faces and noble forms—the grand, stately chiefs making obeisance, the roll of the drums, the blare of the trumpets, and the clang and outburst of strange instruments. Such might have been the triumphant procession of Saladin or of Timour himself, but for the villainous saltpetre and those fire-arms. Masters of lance, falchion and shield, fenced in by this extraordinary pageantry, stood or squatted, silent, motionless. What some time hence will be designated by native reformers the majesty of the people was also on flat house tops and on walls, and seemed much taken with the aspect of its princely brother, whom it was able to recognize by reason of the gold umbrella carried over his head in the Governor's carriage.—*London Times.*

### The Oldest of the Church Edifices.

Christ Church, in Alexandria, Va., is one of the oldest in the country, having been built in seventeen hundred and something, of brick brought from England. The grounds are surrounded by a brick wall four feet high, on the top of which is a picket fence, and the gates are barred and locked with large iron padlocks. It has an old-style gallery, in imitation of white oak on three sides. No two of the cushions are of the same color or material. The Washington pew—the only double one—is on the left hand aisle, about the middle of the church; and Gen. Lee's is in the body of the church, about half-way up. On the left of the chancel is a white marble tablet with a cross and crown, and underneath, "In memory of George Washington;" and on the right of the chancel a similar tablet with cross and crown, and inscription, "In memory of Robert Edward Lee." Washington was elected a vestryman in 1763. He served till his death. Gen. Lee was also a member and constant attendant till he died.

ROTHSCHILD'S DAY'S WORK.—The Baron is a hard-working man. His wealth imposes a deal of labor upon him. He rises at 7 o'clock in the morning and goes to his bureau, working there steadily throughout the day, having his midday lunch brought in to him. When in need of air and exercise, he runs down to Ferrieres for a little shooting. Meanwhile Mme. de Rothschild is making the rounds of her hospitals, carrying relief and comfort to those who suffer. These people have enormous fortunes but they make good use of them, and live really noble lives.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.



**ONE DOLLAR.** We will send the PRESS till the Presidential election to *new subscribers*, for **ONE DOLLAR.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.


## SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

**Thursday, June 8th, at Taylorsville.**

The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party. of the 7th Congressional District will be held at Taylorsville on Thursday the 8th day of June, 1875, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and for electing delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, on the 27th day of June, and also for nominating a Presidential elector.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
Chairman Dist. Ex. Com.

April 19, 1876.

INDIANA.—Indianapolis date of April 20, sums up the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention as follows:

The Convention declares Hendricks its unanimous choice and directs its delegation to cast the vote of the State as units as the majority may determine. The platform favors measures and policies that will produce uniformity of value of coin and paper money without destroying or embarrassing business. The people oppose the contraction of the volume of currency, and favor measures for the gradual retirement of National Bank notes and the substitution of legal tenders which constitute a safe currency, and especially valuable to the debtor class, and demands the repeal of the resumption act without any condition whatever.

### Nicholas L. Williams for Secretary of State.

EDITORS OF OBSERVER:—The many friends who have rested under the spreading shade trees and partook of the good cheer of Nic Williams, the Prince of hospitality in North Carolina, will present his claims before the Democratic Convention next June for the office of Secretary of State. He is well qualified for the position and on account of his many warm personal friends scattered through every section, we doubt whether, a man in the State could receive as many votes. He was only defeated in Greensboro convention four years ago by a few votes though a count of counties revealed the fact that he had a majority of the counties in the State, though not of the votes according to the Legislative Representation.—*Charlotte Observer.*

GRANT'S ILLNESS has been really more serious than telegrams describe it as being. In Washington society it is rumored that he has suffered from an attack of apoplexy, superinduced,—as his friends say by a constant fever of unrest,consequent upon these endless discoveries of fraud all about him. So we have another illustration of Shakespeare's line, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," even when the "crown" is but metaphorical, as in his case. The curses have "come home to roost," and, like Banquo's ghost, they will not "down." No "Son of York" steps forward to make this "winter of our (his) discontent" a glorious summer, and this creation of battle-days, who might have won a proud name, and an enduring popular gratitude and applause, will pass down to posterity unhonored and unsung.

We do most earnestly desire to see all these present unhappy difficulties removed, and concord and fraternity re-established. This, we fear, will never be possible while this Radical party remains in power. Since our civil strife, not one leader or statesman of the dominant party has appeared, who was equal to the emergency, one whose judgment could command the respect of the entire people. That leader, with a genius for statesmanship, must step out from the ranks of the *Conservative* party of the country. We are tired of politicians and political legerdemain, and long for a true leader and reformer. The nation has been debauched and betrayed by the leaders of this Republican party, and no nation can be at peace while its life and conscience are at odds. Our institutions rest upon the idea of a cordial fraternity and an absolute *equality* of the States; towards that goal we are struggling with definite and avowed purpose. There never will be peace till we reach it. Against the sectional fanaticism which has proved the bane of the State, we will agitate, until we bring it and its traitorous leaders to justice.

BELKNAP'S DEFENCE.—The plea of want of jurisdiction, interposed by Belknap's counsel, is precisely what was expected. It will hold, as a sufficient technicality, of course, but will not avail to put aside the judgment of the people. In one sense there is little need of going over the case again, for the accused has long since been condemned. He has condemned himself, and been his own worst enemy; his own testimony carries conviction with it. His trivial plea, before the bar of the Senate, was the merest pettifoggery and a confession that he stands ready to avail himself of any and every possible avenue of escape.

Still, there is another phase to this matter, which we do not so easily dismiss. This plea "of want of jurisdiction" by his counsel, vested solely, on the ground that Belknap is not a public officer, and, therefore, not amenable to impeachment, or, more exactly, that he was no longer an officer when the impeachment articles were drawn. *Why* was he not an officer at that time? That interrogatory being met, brings Grant right into the case. He promptly accepted that resignation when it was tendered, in order to allow his Secretary to escape just such penalties as are now contemplated.—He, of all others, knew of the dire necessity which drove Belknap to tender that resignation, and, the eager haste with which he acted, shows, that he felt how liable he was at any moment to have such cards handed in. The plea before the Senate, shows, most conclusively, that his acceptance of that resignation, under the surrounding circumstances, was designed to form a chief part of his Secretary's defence.

FOR GOVERNOR.—We have been watching the names of persons brought forward by the newspapers as candidates for Governor. The right man who can beat anybody else, has not yet been mentioned, prominently.

The annual revenue of the English Church is reported at $25,000,000, out of which the Archbishop of Canterbury alone gets $75,000.

### The President's Veto.

The following is the text of President Grant's message vetoing the bill reducing the salary of the President:

Herewith I return the Senate bill, No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval. I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than fifty millions of people. When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the Constitution at $25,000 per annum we were a nation of but three millions of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury and the simplicity it was decided to cultivate in the Republic. The salary of Congressmen under the Constitution was first fixed at six dollars per day for the time actually in session, an average of about one hundred and twenty days to each session, or $720 per year, or less than one-thirtieth of the salary of the President. Congressmen have legislated upon their salaries from time to time since then, until finally it reached $5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President, before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the National Capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, unless it is intended to make the office one entirely of honor, when the salary should be abolished, a proposition repugnant to our Republican ideas and institutions. I do not believe that citizens of this Republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. $25,000 does not defray the expenses of the Executive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution is supplying demands and wants. Having no personal interest in the matter, I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originated with my objections; believing in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the expenses of government.

U. S. GRANT.

### The Independent Light Infantry at the Centennial.

As our readers are generally aware, the Independent Light Infantry, which can boast of an honored military career, extending over a period of 83 years—the Centennial anniversary of the corps being, in fact, not very far off—has been selected by His Excellency, Gov. Brogden, to represent the State of North Carolina at the Philadelphia Exposition, and take its place in the Centennial Legion of Honor. The command is splendidly equipped and uniformed; it is proficient in drill and military discipline, composed of fine material in the rank and file, officered by men who have served their country faithfully on the field, and who have the esteem and confidence of the community. Altogether, the Independent Light Infantry, taking its high place in the grand assemblage of the national jubilee in July, will do honor not only to the town which feels such pride in its history, but to the commonwealth of which it will be the representative. But this State has made no appropriation whatever for the Centennial,and the members of this company have either now to decline the invitation to take a place in the Centennial Legion—thus leaving the Old North State without any military representation in Philadelphia—or assume the burden of all their expenses which will amount to about $1,000. Their individual expenses they expect, of course to pay; but in the remainder,—rations, transportation, &c., aggregating the above sum—it seems to us they should receive the cheerful aid of their fellow-citizens throughout the State, whom they go to Philadelphia to represent as faithfully and honorably as they can. A liberal part of this $1,000 they will raise among themselves; and now, can we not appeal for a little outside assistance.—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

We copy the above with pleasure, and hope this community may find it convenient to assist this old military company of our sister town, pecuniarily, in the laudable object in contemplation. Fayetteville, years ago, was the market town of this place and section of country, and some of our older citizens may yet have a lively recollection of those good old days. Will some of our influential citizens move in the matter?

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilkings received a large circle of relatives and friends at their residence on Dick street, in Fayetteville, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, which took place on the 18th of April, 1826. The occasion was rendered most pleasant by this reunion of those whom life's vicissitudes had brought together and then separated over a long course of years (the branches of the family at a distance being represented), and the evening was spent in conversation, music and parlor dancing, the visitors reluctantly retiring at a late hour.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Wilkings is an old acquaintance of some of our citizens, and formerly, when in business, frequently visited this place.

In the light of the many and recent disclosures inculpating Babcock, we have wondered that he was allowed to retain his army commission, and the office of Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, and now we see an Iowa paper in want of similar information. It says: "The question is, how long is Babcock to be allowed to retain his commission in the United States service without an attempt even, to clear himself before a Court of Honor? There must be some officers and gentlemen still left over in the army. It is getting about time they were heard from."

Grant has vetoed the bill reducing his salary from $50,000 to $25,000. He don't believe very greatly in what is termed "Republican simplicity," and, what with his luxurious living in Washington, and the summer expenses of a cottage in his "capital down by the sea,"—Long Branch—we presume the demands upon his exchequer are not light.

There is a weak movement on foot, among the better class of Republicans in some of the Northern States, to bring the name of Wm. M. Evarts before their National Convention, but it doesn't seem likely to develop much strength. Evarts is too much of a statesman and too little of a politician to find much favor with a party recognizing such leaders as Grant, Morton and Conkling. Availability, not acceptability, is the qualification most useful to the man who goes before that Cincinnati assembly. Who will win? Will it be the "bloody-shirt" candidate, the "bugaboo" candidate, or the "Great Unknown?"

TURKEY.—Fresh negotiations are on foot to pacify the Turks and Insurgents.

CUBA.—Arrangements are being made to keep up the Cuban war without abatement.

MEXICO.—A fleet of four vessels is to rendezvous at Tarupeso for the protection of American interests against Mexican marauders.

HANGING.—Four Indians, a negro, and a white man were hung at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 21st.

CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut Republicans in Convention, have declared for Postmaster Jewell, for President. Grant seems to be nowhere.

### The Centennial.

STIRRING APPEAL FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR NORTH CAROLINA—LET THE OLD NORTH STATE DO SOMETHING WORTHY OF HER HISTORIC RENOWN.

Below we publish the stirring appeal of Mrs. S. H. Waddell, in behalf of the Centennial at Philadelphia, of the Historical Department of which she was recently appointed Corresponding Secretary for this State:

WILMINGTON, April 19, 1876.

Having been assigned the duties of corresponding Secretary for North Carolina in the Historical Department of the Museum in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, I desire to appeal to the patriotic pride of my countrymen to furnish such memorials and souvenirs of the heroic struggle of 1776 as may be in their possession, and are also illustrative of the gallant part borne by their ancestors.

Twelve of the thirteen colonies—since become States—are now unrolling their historic pages for the purpose of embellishing the apartments appropriated to each, and we feel assured that the sons and daughters of our dear native land will never permit her to sit at the base of the monument to liberty and patriotism while her sister States, without one star upon their brows more brilliant than her's, are, by the energy and fidelity of their children, placed on the apex of the pillar.

Need we recall to North Carolinians the glorious record made by their fathers in resisting oppressive taxations, from the stamp act of 1766 to the tea tax of 1775, or touch the nerve that vibrates to the name of Mecklenburg, or that of liberty's first libation at Moore's Creek Bridge, or that first instruction to her representatives in April, 1776, to go for independence. Where shall we find deeds of any sister State surpassing these? Can we be recreant in the presence of such soul-stirring memories? If so, then indeed have the counsels of the wise been brought to naught, and the blood of the brave been shed in vain. We will not—we cannot believe it.

Our appeal is to all who can bring souvenirs that shall vindicate the fame or brighten the escutcheon of the good old "North State." With such we shall be most happy to correspond,and will take this occasion to say that we are authorized by the committees to guarantee the safe return of every article which may be sent through us, *free of every expense of transportation* both to the city of Philadelphia and when returned to their respective proprietors.

S. H. WADDELL.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

### A Card from Col. Pool.

LIST OF PEABODY SCHOOLS.

*Mr. Editor:* Will the *Sentinel* and other papers in the State publish the following list of the Peabody schools in North Carolina for the year 1875, which were accepted, and having met the requirements were paid:

Newbern, Tarboro (col), Charlotte (white and col.), Raleigh (col.), Morgan Hill, Marshall, Pigeon Valley, Cullowhee, Buffalo, Edneyville, Fayetteville (col.),Pleasant Hill, Laurel Branch, Balsam Seminary, Rocky Hill, Ivy Shoal, Flat Creek, Grantville, Cowee, Fleming's Chapel, Roan Mountain, Pisgah, Smyrna, Smithfield, Mill Shoal, New Salem, Laurel Hill (Madison county), Rocky Point, Reams' Creek, Nebo, Dick's Creek, Hicksville Academy, Oak Grove, Harrell, Laurel Fork, Blue Ridge, Laurel Hill (Clay), Cheoh, Warrenton (col.), Hillsboro and Wilmington, aggregating $15,400. Of this amount Dr. Sears paid $3,000, and I paid $12,400 under his instructions. Total number of schools, 43.

If Peabody schools are a blessing, and well conducted schools on that plan I believe to be, then the children of North Carolina enjoyed more of these blessings last year than ever before.

As stated in a card published some days ago, every teacher of a Peabody school in North Carolina, entitled to pay, has been paid with the exception noted in that card, and the balance due him has been and is now ready for him.

Further, I will state that any obligation of mine in the hands of third parties, which has any relation to this fund in the remotest degree, will be paid when presented, or I am notified of it.

It has been charged that efforts have been made by leading Democrats to "cover up" my delinquencies, if any there be. A charge more unfounded was never uttered. A Republican official could hope for such efforts,but no Democrat can.

S. D. POOL.

*Raleigh, N. C., April*, 1876.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-Attorney General Williams has been examined by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and testified to the payment to John J. Davenport, formerly United States Commissioner in New York, out of the secret service fund, $30,000 for election purposes. Upon being pressed Judge Williams acknowledged that the money was paid *by the direct order of the President.*

The President denounced the statement of Judge Williams as untrue. He says he has no recollection of Mr. Williams calling on him to disburse the money for Davenport's use, and that if he did it was represented to him to be a different matter, and that he has been deceived. It is said he has resolved on a full investigation of the matter.

The Naval and Post office Appropriation bills, are completed with a reduction of $9,000,000 in the two.

Akerman was before the Committee on Expenditures and Department of Justice. He acknowledged having given Davenport certain sums of money from the Secret Service funds, but when asked whether he did so by the direction of the President, asked for time to frame his answer, and the committee adjourned till next day.

The Senate has up a bill to abolish the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

Col. J. I. Scales will deliver the memorial address in Greensboro, May 10th, on the occasion of decoration day.

Senator Morton of Indiana, will deliver the oration, on same, decoration day, in Wilmington.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York on Saturday the 16th inst. The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress of Brazil and his Suite, including the ex-Minister of State, the Vice Admiral and other distinguished officials of the Brazilian Empire. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Emperor, as telegraphed by him to his Minister at Washington from Para, his reception was entirely destitute of any display. Dom Pedro, though a lineal descendant of the proud and ancient houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg, seems to be quite unostentatious in his manners, apparently preferring the quietude of a private citizen to all the fuss and form of royalty. He remains a few days in New York, from whence he goes west to California, making a tour of all the Western country, returning in time to be present at the opening of the Centennial in Philadelphia this summer.

RALEIGH NEWS COMPANY ACQUITTED.—Jno. D. Cameron, editor of the Raleigh *News*, Clark, Blacknall, and other stockholders of the *News* Publishing Company, indicted for libel in charging Josiah Turner, Jr., with attempting to buy off Matthew Atwater, a candidate for the late Convention from Orange county, with promise of his per diem, that he (Turner) might become a candidate, were tried before Judge Henry. The defendants were justified by proving the truth of the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

*To the Honorable,*
*Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Salem.*

GENTLEMEN:—Upon notice of appointment, your Committee,—fully recognizing the importance of free and thorough educational advantages, have cheerfully given the subject all attainable time and attention. In this advanced age, the question of universal free schools, is no longer debatable. Its importance is patent to all classes and conditions. An educated workman will put his blows in the right place, and strike them at the right time, making his labor more efficient for the good of himself and his neighbors, than the ill-directed efforts of an ignorant man; consequently, schools for the education of workmen in every industrial pursuit, is properly considered of the highest public good, and the first and greatest duty of a thriving community. This town needs a good free school. While private enterprize affords opportunities for the education of children of those able to pay, and, our free schools perhaps, are as good as limited means and a defective system can make them "*a free, graded school,*" is one of the pressing necessities of the hour; and we, in justice to ourselves, should promptly institute means to thoroughly educate the youth of all classes and conditions. Here presents the paramount question: "*Whence the means and material for a free graded school?*"

Your Committee believe the *means* can be secured; competent material to inaugurate and successfully conduct the enterprise, is a difficult problem for future consideration.

A correspondence with Nashville, Chattanooga and other parties, elicited encouraging statistics, and developed an enthusiastic and energetic spirit. The benefits of "*free graded schools*" were so patent, that self-imposed taxation in all places, was liberally voted to perpetuate the enterprises.

Your Committee, after a free interchange of views, and discussion of details, are convinced that Salem alone, is too weak, numerically, to assume the undertaking. Joined with its neighbor, the material is at hand.

By census of 1875, there were in Salem school district, within the legal ages, 6 to 21 years, whites, 274. Of these, there were enrolled at our free school 40, and an average attendance of 18.

In Winston school district with 164, within the legal years, there were enrolled, 96; average attendance, 42. Total in two towns, 438; enrolled, 136; average attendance, 60. The present year the number will be greater; an increased interest to follow the inauguration of "*a free graded school,*" induce us to believe that an average attendance of 200 may be secured.

The annual receipts from taxes in this district that might be retained, approximates, $530
From Peabody Fund,—probably, - 450

Total - - - - $980

This then, constitutes our present available assets. First and foremost, to start the enterprize, a suitable building, with furniture, apparati, &c., is indispensable. By the most economical figuring we cannot reduce the estimate to less than *four thousand* dollars. The present annual expense, we place at *two thousand two hundred* dollars; or, about *twelve hundred* dollars, to be yearly raised by taxation. An assessment of *one mill* on the dollar, annually, will secure this. Surely, for the accomplishment of such magnificent purposes, our people will respond favorably.

In conclusion, your Committee, while regretting the imperfect character of their investigations, pledges a generous support to all measures that your honorable body may determine upon for the establishment and security of "*a free graded school*" in our midst.

Salem, N. C., April 14th, 1876.

Respectfully submitted,
J. F. SHAFFNER,
J. W. FRIES,
C. T. PFOHL,
THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. A. WINKLER.

VANCE FOR CONGRESS.—In all probability, Gov. Vance will be the candidate for Congress in place of Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, who declines being a candidate for re-election.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### STATE ITEMS.

Hon. A. M. Waddell delivers the address at the Thomasville Female College in June.

Governor Brogden and staff have received an invitation from the Centennial Commission to attend the Philadelphia exhibition.

WOOL.—Mr. James Norwood, of Orange, commenced shearing his sheep. He weighed the clip of the first two, which were Cotswold. One fleece weighed 12 pounds, the other 10.—Several others will do the same.

YADKIN FISHERIES.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says: The fisheries along the Yadkin are not so productive this year as last. Very few shad have been caught. The Narrows, for instance, have scarcely yielded a dozen per day. We suppose this is owing to obstructions in the river below, as usual.

SNOW.—The Charlotte *Observer* says: The mountains in the Western part of the State are covered with snow to a great depth. Dr. W. W. Gaither, of Lenoir, Caldwell county, was in the city yesterday, and said that when he left home last Monday, the heaviest snow of the Winter was lying upon "Grandfather Mountain."

The Greensboro *Patriot* says that Mr. Robert Wilson, of McLeansville, Guilford county, has taken out a patent on a new water wheel which is pronounced superior to any wheel now in use, giving as much power and one third more speed with the same quantity of water than any other, and being extremely simple and cheap.

SUICIDE.—Calvin Magray, a farmer of Cabarrus county, aged about 64 years, committed suicide last week by hanging himself. This sad incident in the family caused the death of his aged wife three days afterwards. The shock was more than she could bear. No known cause for the suicide.

The Concord *Sun* says: We are reliably informed by a party just from Stanley County, that during last week, a gentleman living near Flat Fork Church had a presentiment that if he would dig up the ground near a certain rock on his land, he would find something valuable.—Upon digging a pit about four feet deep, he found a basket filled with gold and silver coin. A few strokes of the pick and a fortune! The basket seems to have been placed there years ago, by some one, name unknown.

There is an old gentleman named Hutchison, living in Stokes county about 100 years of age. He never was in town in his life, nor on a jury, nor had a case in court, nor was summoned as a witness. He don't know one letter from another. He is a batchelor, has two sisters and one brother living, a brother dead; neither ever married. He is a well to do farmer, never trades horses, will buy one and keep him as long as he (the horse) lives. If any person asks him a question he will answer it the next time he meets that person. He never makes any thing for sale and never buys anything that can be make on the farm.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

OLD PAY ROLLS.—H. H. Helper, of Salisbury, has returned to the Executive Department an old pay roll, stolen from the Capitol by one of Sherman's bummers, of the officers of the North Carolina line who were present at the siege of Charleston, S. C., during the revolutionary war, and were taken prisoners at its fall. The roll is dated Hillsboro, 1782. The pay of a brigadier general was $125 per month; a colonel $70; lieutenant colonel $60; major $50; captain $40; lieutenant $26 2 3; ensign $20; surgeons $60; captain of artillery $50.—Among the names of officers on the roll we notice those of Brigadier General Hogan, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Mebane, Major Thomas Hogg, Captain Griffith, John McRee, Capt. Fenner, Lieut. Thomas Evans, Ensign Richard Fenner, Ensign Samuel Ashe, and numerous other names familiar in this State.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

### GENERAL NEWS.

One cent per bushel makes a difference of $10,500,000 in the value of the annual crop of corn in the United States.


We can recommend our readers to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Cough, and Colds, &c. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, and is warranted to cure.


The corn crop of Kansas last year was 81,000,000 bushels, against 46,000,000 the year before. The wheat crop was 16,000,000 bushels, 7,000,000 more than in 1874.

NO BIBLE.—Of the 180,000 families which the agents of the Southwestern Bible Society have visited in Louisiana and Mississippi, 47,000 were without the Bible. There were 12,575 families visted in New Orleans, 3,511 of which had no Bible.

A church between two grog-shops in New York city was attacked last Sunday by a party of roughs with rocks. They hurled six volleys of stones through the window and scattered the congregation and tried their best to hit the preacher.

The Jews make few contributions to the criminal classes, and in confirmation of this, in a very remarkable manner, we have authority of the Jewish *Messenger* for the statement that Rubenstein, now under sentence of death in New York, is the only Jew ever convicted of murder in the United States. This is a record of which any people in the world might feel proud.

A Constantinople dispatch reports the plague increasing in Bagdad, where thirty new cases and eighteen deaths were reported March 26.—This most malignant of all human maladies has repeatedly invaded Europe from the East with terrible effect. The ravages of the Great Plague in London, in the early part of the seventeenth century, are familiar history. For the past fifty years, however, the disease has been confined to Asiatic and African countries. It is a contagious, malignant fever, developing great gangrenous carbuncles.

COUNTERFEIT HALF-DOLLAR NOTES.—It has been ascertained at the Sub-Treasury in New York that the old issues of fifty-cent stamps, bearing the heads of Lincoln, Spinner, Robert J. Walker, Washington, and Stanton, have been largely counterfeited; also, the old issues of currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents. Thus far no counterfeits have been discovered of the latest issue of fifty-cent stamps bearing the Crawford head, or the twenty-five-cent stamps, with the Walker portrait.

There is a dead-lock between the United States and the English Government in reference to Winslow, whom the United States desire to have sent back for trial. The British Government refuses to do so unless the United States shall stipulate that Winslow shall be tried only for the offence with which he stands charged. Both sides claim to stand upon the treaty of 1842, and neither is willing to give way. The United States Government proposes if Winslow's surrender be refused to regard the treaty of 1842 at an end.

FAILURE SO FAR IN 1876.—The statistics of failures throughout the United States for the three months ending with March show an increase in mercantile casualties which, though expected, is larger than was anticipated. The number of failures are set down at 2,806, with liabilities at $64,000,000. Compared with the same quarter in 1875, in which the number was 1,733 with liabilities of $38,000,000, the increase is very marked—amounting to 1,073 in number, and $26,000,000 in liabilities. But as compared with statistics for the previous quarter, or the last three months of 1875, the showing is not so bad.

The diamonds presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Gen. Sherman's daughter, Minnie Fitch, remain locked up in the New York sub treasury, and, unless they are soon taken away, they will be classified as unclaimed goods, and sold by auction to pay the duties and storage. The trouble is that Congress, in authorizing Lieut. Fitch to receive the present to his wife, neglected to relieve him from the payment of the duties. The necklace and earrings, which compose the gift, were first said to be worth $250,000, but experts have since appraised them at $75,000. The duty on this amount would be about $40,000.

Since the above, we see the Senate has passed the bill to allow Mrs. Fitch to receive free from duty the wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt.


A NEW LOT OF
OF
Spring and Summer
GOODS
AT
**Mrs. Douthit's**
**MILLINERY STORE,**
SALEM, N. C.
FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, & BALTIMORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER
HATS & BONNETS,
SASHES and RIBBONS
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.
NOTIONS.
**Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line.
**Jet Jewelry and Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., December 9th, 1875.-No-49

**$5.00 Tickets to the Centennial.**

Some one who is styled "a modern philosopher" has ascertained that people go according to their *brains*, if *these* lay in their head, they study; if in their *stomach*, they EAT; if in their HEELS, they *dance*; if in the REGION of their POCKETS, they BUY a WILSON SEWING MACHINE from **A. M. JONES,** Salem, N. C., for **$55** cash, BEFORE they WILL BUY ANYBODY'S **$75** *Machines.*

Ebony wood weighs 83 pounds to the *cubic* foot: lignumvitæ the same; Hickory, 32 pounds; Birch, 45 pounds; Beach, 40; Yellow Pine, 38; Cedar, 28; White Pine, 25; and Cork 15, while WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED, low price, first-class Sewing Machine, with all attachments, weighs 90 lbs., and costs only $55 cash.

**BEST THINGS.**

The best THEOLOGY—A PURE and *beneficent life.*
The best PHILOSOPHY—A contented mind.
The best Law—The *Golden Rule.*
The best Education—SELF knowledge.
The best Statesmanship—SELF government.
The best Medicine—*Cheerfulness* and TEMPERANCE.
The best *Art—Painting* a SMILE upon the BROW of CHILDHOOD.
The best first-class, low-priced Sewing Machine,
**THE WILSON.**
**A. M. JONES,**
**Salem, N. C.**
Agent for Western, North Carolina.
April 13, 1876.


## THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| BACON AND LARD: | |
| Western Sides, | 14 to 15 c |
| Country " | 15 |
| Shoulders, | 11 to 12½ |
| Hams, | 15 to 18 |
| Lard, | 15 to 18 |
| GRAIN: | |
| Corn, | 70 to 75 |
| Wheat, | $1 00 to 1 20 |
| Oats, | 50 to 60 |
| Flour (per 100 lbs.) | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Meal, " " " | 2 00 to 2 25 |
| Chops, " " " | 1 50 to 1 75 |
| Rice, Carolina, | 10 to 12½ |
| Flax Seed (per bushel) | 1 25 to 0 00 |
| PRODUCE: | |
| Apples, green, | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| Eggs, | 10 to 11½ |
| Butter, | 25 to 60 |
| Feathers, | 50 to 60 |
| Beeswax, | 25 to 30 |
| Potatoes, Sweet | 50 to 75 |
| " Irish | 50 to 1 00 |
| Hay, | 50 to 65 |
| GROCERIES: | |
| Coffee, | 25 to 30 |
| Sugar, | 10 to 12½ |
| Molasses, dark, | 30 to 40 |
| " syrup, | 60 to 85 |
| Salt, coarse. | 1 40 to 1 50 |
| " fine, dairy, | 2 40 to 2 50 |
| Soda, English, | 6½ to 10 |
| Black Pepper, sifted, | 30 to 40 |
| Allspice, | 30 to 40 |
| Cheese, old country, | 18 to 20 |
| Candy, in box, | 14 to 15 |
| Higgins' Soap, per bar, | 8½ to 10 |
| Armstrongs' Soap, per bar, | 7 to 10 |
| OILS: | |
| Lamp Oil, | 22 to 30 |
| Linseed, | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Sweet, | 1 25 to 0 00 |
| Castor, | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Machine, | 125 to 3 00 |
| NAILS AND IRON: | |
| Old Dominion, 10d | 3 50 |
| " " 8d | 3 75 |
| " " 6d | 4 00 |
| " " 4d | 4 25 |
| Hammered iron, | 5½ to 6 |
| Moulds, | 6 to 6½ |
| Tire, | 3½ to 4 |
| LEATHER AND HIDES: | |
| Sole, | 26½ to 30 |
| Upper, | 40 to 75 |
| Harness, | 37 to 40 |
| Hides, dry, | 10 to 11 |
| " green, | 6 |
| LUMBER AND SHINGLES: | |
| Heart Pine Lumber, | 1 50 |
| Ordinary " | 1 25 |
| Long Leaf Pine Shingles, | 4 50 to 5 00 |
| Hoop Poles, | 3 to 4 |
| YARNS AND SHEETINGS: | |
| Fries' Yarns, | 1 05 to 1 10 |
| " Sheeting, A | 8 |
| " " B | 7½ |
| " Cotton Batting, per dozen, | 2 25 |
| FUR: | |
| Rabbit, per dozen, | 25 |
| Mink, each, | 25 to 1 75 |
| Otter, | 25 to 4 50 |
| Grey Fox, | 25 to 40 |
| Red Fox, | 50 to 75 |
| House Cat, | 5 to 10 |
| Musk Rat, | 15 to 20 |
| Opossum, | 3 to 15 |
| Raccoon, | 10 to 30 |
| Skunk, | 5 to 10 |
| POULTRY: | |
| Chickens, | 25 to 00 00 |
| Turkeys, | 62 to 1 00 |
| Geese, | 50 to 00 00 |
| Ducks, | 25 to 00 30 |

### WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs, Common, | $ 3 00 to 4 00 |
| " Good | 4 00 to 5 50 |
| Fillers common | 5 00 to 6 00 |
| " good | 600 to 12 00 |
| Smokers common | 5 00 to 7 00 |
| " good | 7 00 to 10 00 |
| " fancy | 10 00 to 15 00 |
| Wrappers common | 8 00 to 10 00 |
| " good | 10 00 to 20 00 |
| " fancy | 30 00 to 50 00 |

### Danville Tobacco Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Primings | 3 50 to 5 00 |
| Lugs—Very Common, | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| " Medium, | 5 50 to 7 00 |
| Fine Smokers, | 8 00 to 16 00 |
| Leaf—Common, | 4 00 to 6 00 |
| " Good | 5 00 to 10 50 |
| Wrappers—Medium, | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| " Fine, | 25 00 to 40 00 |
| " Extra, | 25 00 to 50 00 |

### Richmond Tobacco Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK. | |
| LUGS—Common | $ 2 50 to 3 50 |
| Good | 4 50 to 6 00 |
| Extra | 6 00 to 7 50 |
| LEAF—Common | 4 00 to 6 50 |
| Medium to good | 7 00 to 11 00 |
| Fine | 12 50 to 14 50 |
| Extra | 15 50 to 16 00 |
| BRIGHT. | |
| LUGS—Common smokers, | 7 00 to 7 50 |
| Medium to good smokers, | 8 50 to 15 50 |
| Fine to Fancy | 18 00 to 23 00 |
| LEAF—Common fillers | 6 50 to 7 50 |
| Good fillers | 8 50 to 10 50 |
| Fine fillers | 11 50 to 13 50 |
| WRAPPERS—Common | 9 40 to 14 50 |
| Medium to good | 15 50 to 20 50 |
| Fine | 25 50 to 35 50 |
| Extra | 40 50 to 60 50 |
| MAHOGANY. | |
| WRAPPERS—Common to medium | 9 00 to 13 50 |
| Good to fine | 25 50 to 23 50 |
| Fancy | 40 50 to 45 50 |

**Fayetteville,** April 19.—Bacon 13 a 14½; Flour, $6.00 a $6.50; Corn 0 75 a 0 80; Oats 50 a 50; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Lard, 16 a 17; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt 1 35 a 1 35.

**Charlotte,** April 24.—Bacon 13 a 13½; Flour, $3 25 a $3 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Oats, 50 55; Wheat, $1 05 a $1 15; Brandy, Apple, $2 25 a $2 50; Peach, $2 70 a $3 00.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Flour dull, unchanged; Wheat scarcely so firm; Corn, spot dull, forward delivery dull, declining; Pork heavy at $22.60; Lard heavy, steam 13 67½. Money dull, 2 2½ per cent. Stearling quiet at 8. Gold steads at 12¾ a 13. Government's active and strong at 18¾. State quite and nominal.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Flour firm,in demand, Howard st., and western superior 3.50a4.50, extra 4.75a575; family 5.75a7.50; City Mills superior 7.75. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn fairly active, western lower; Southern white 61½, yellow 61½.


**NEW GOODS.**—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.
A fresh supply,—Which come and buy.--Cheap for Cash.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th 1876.

**FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.**
A fine stock, cheaper than ever.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

**SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. Something New.**
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

**FOR SALE.** Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

**INITIAL PAPER.**—In great variety he SalemBookstore.

**PAPER.** Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper.
Great bargain. rare offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
**AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS**
AT THE BOOK STORE.

KETS.
WOMMACK & CO.,

14 to 15 c
15
11 to 12½
15 to 18
15 to 18

70 to 75
$1 60 to 1 20
50 to 60
2 50 to 3 00
2 00 to 2 25
1 50 to 1 75
10 to 12½
1 25 to 0 00

1 50 to 2 00
10 to 11½
25 to 00
50 to 60
25 to 30
50 to 75
50 to 1 00
50 to 65

25 to 30
10 to 12½
30 to 40
60 to 85
1 40 to 1 50
2 40 to 2 50
6½ to 10
50 to 40
30 to 40
18 to 20
14 to 15
8½ to 10
7 to 10

22 to 30
1 25 to 0 00
0 00 to 0 00
125 to 3 00

3 50
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25 to 00 50

MARKET.

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Market.

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Market.

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4 00 to 6 50
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15 50 to 16 00

7 00 to 7 50
8 50 to 15 50
18 00 to 23 00
6 50 to 7 50
8 50 to 10 50
11 50 to 13 50
9 50 to 14 50
15 50 to 20 50
25 50 to 35 60
40 50 to 60 50

9 00 to 13 50
25 50 to 23 50
40 50 to 45 50

Bacon 13 a 14½
a 0 80; Oats 50
$0 00 a $0 00
Whisky, corn
a $2 25; Salt

con 13 a 13½;
a 70; Oats, 50
Brandy, Apple,
$3 00.

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OK STORE.

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OKSTORE.

ALBUMS
STORE.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7, a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6, a. m. due, every Thursday, 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Booneville: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 30, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged at advertising rates. Terms cash.

A GOOD GARDEN.—Remember, the foundation of a good garden is good seeds, in the first place, and good culture afterwards.

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, you will find *all fresh and reliable* SEEDS. No old stock on hand, remember that.

WANTED.—Copies of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834. Any one having them will confer a great favor by sending them to this office.

### JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3rd Cavalry, U. S. A., and family arrived here from Washington city, on a visit to his parents. Lieut. Lemly will shortly leave for his command in the Indian country. His family will remain in this place during the summer.

Dr. Martin, one of our former residents, but who, for some years, has made his home in Missouri, is here on a visit Dr. M. is the inventor of the steam brick machine, which is to work such a revolution in the manufacture of that material. The machine has arrived, and we will soon be able to judge of its merits by its works.

Mr. Chesley Hamlin, of Winston, will represent Salem Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which meets in Raleigh, May 10th.

Mr. F. W. Meller will represent Salem Encampment at the Grand Encampment, which meets at the same time and place.

The Centennial meeting has been postponed to Saturday evening, May 6th, at 8 o'clock, on account of the election on Monday.

ELM STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL celebrated its 9th anniversary on Sunday afternoon last. A large number of the friends and patrons of this flourishing School were present. Rewards given to the scholars, and interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. Albea and Linebaek. Long may this useful School prosper.

"Shoo-fly" man in town; has a contrivance, which, being worked with the foot like a sewing-machine, puts in motion a winding-blade-looking affair that is to affright Mr. Fly. Good, no doubt, but we have another weapon with which to keep at a distance these pests.

Constable Tom Pfohl, who, with several others, Saturday night, was putting away a negro culprit in one of the cells at the jail, met with considerable resistance on the part of cuffee, having his clothes badly torn, as did also one of the assistants. It is supposed this negro may belong to the gang that broke into Hamlin's Factory one night last week, when they succeeded in "lifting" a box of Tobacco and some other merchandise.

"Gracious! but that pavement in front of the old Shoe Factory is in a bad condition!" is a remark whose frequency is increasing.

Rev. John R. Conolly preached to a large concourse of people on last Sunday, at the Union Hill Baptist Church, in Yadkin county.

Notice a second small cottage going up on Judge Wilson's lot, near the Baptist Church.

The Mayor by an order, has put a veto upon the boys playing ball on the streets, and now they are not happy.

Elections in Salem and Winston, on May 1st, for Mayor and Town Commissioners.

Tobacco, we see, being carted into the various factories, and soon the songs of the darkies will float on the air.

One day last week, the colored people were allowed the use of the Court House for the purpose of giving a dinner and supper, to raise funds for the purchase of a small lot in Winston, upon which to build a church. The proceeds amounted to about $30, which, with private subscriptions amounting to $45, reached the figures, asked for the ground. Baptists and Methodists acted conjointly in the matter.

Crissy Sawyer, colored, living in the family of old George Fries, died suddenly, of convulsions, on last Thursday morning.

A DEAD WATCH.—Dr. Watkins was under the necessity, Saturday, of killing his yard-dog, that suddenly became furious, being attacked by hydrophobia. Hang your bacon high, Dr., until you can replace your night sentinel.

Our friend, S. T. Mickey, is off South, selling his wines,

Yadkin College Commencement will take place on the 25th of May. Salem Cornet Band will be present.

Work on the Baptist Church in Winston is being resumed

SURGICAL OPERATION.—We take the liberty to notice a recent surgical operation performed by Dr. Bahnson, of this place, assisted by Dr. Roan, of Winston. The very dangerous and delicate operation consisted in the necessity of making some artificial passage in the side of the invalid between the hip and the ribs, as the disease had assumed the most aggravated form of stricture of the bowels. The patient had suffered intensely, for six months or more, and owing to the complete state of physical prostration the chances of a recovery seemed exceedingly doubtful; but we are glad to know that she is at present, recuperating quite rapidly. We believe that in medical annals, there are only about forty-four cases of this peculiar type of disease reported, and out of that number (adults) only twenty-three survived the operation, and twenty-one succumbed. In the works of Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent of living surgeons, he states that he never but once was called upon to perform this most perilous operation. In view of such learned testimony bearing upon cases identical with the one under review, it would seem pardonable, if we pointed with pride to the facts in this case, and that we have in our midst—and to the manor born—one who reflects such high honor upon the profession to which he belongs.

We have always been proud of our medical fraternity, all native, and have built up their reputations in our midst. They are second to none in the State and equaled by few.

WIDE AWAKE!—We notice some half-a-dozen persons in town last week, whom we had not seen for a long time. They had been shopping, and they informed us they had purchased their supplies in Salem, and they found goods cheaper than in any of the surrounding counties. In fact, they said, they purchased a number of articles cheaper than before the war.

Our merchants are now all wide awake, and up to the times.

THAT OLD PIANO.—In copying our article embracing the piano, performed upon for the edification of Gen. Washington, during his visit to this place, in 1790, the Wilmington *Journal* adds:

"Trace it up, friend Blum, and have it sent to the Centennial. Correspond with the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Waddell, of this city, corresponding secretary of the Historical Department of the Centennial, and she will tell you all about how to send it and have it returned free of charge."

DAVIDSON COURT is in session. We have no particulars of proceedings, only that the suit of the late S. Transu *vs.* Lester, was compromised, the plaintiff receiving half of the plantation in litigation, and defendant paying all costs of this long standing suit.

The Forsyth County Railroad suit was on hand on Tuesday. We have no report of the result.

At a colored religious meeting in Old Richmond township, a few days since, an outside brother stepped in and stabbed a fellow by the name of Lewis, cutting him badly in the abdomen. In leaving the house he cut several other darkees, but was finally knocked down with a pole, secured and brought to the county jail.

Burke Kerby, who has been dodging the Sheriff for the past eighteen months, has at last been locked up in jail.

Fifteen prisoners in our county jail.

☞ The sale of the Webster House and Lot at Trinity College has been postponed to May 18th.

MRS. MICKEY has just received a fine lot of MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, to which she invites the attention of her friends and the public generally. The goods are all of the latest and most tasty styles.

J. E. MICKEY has constantly on hand a large lot of TIN WARE, STOVES, &c. Any article in his line, not on hand, will be manufactured to order at short notice.

### THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist, March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

## DIED,

In Winston, on last Saturday, a Mr. BLACKBURN, of typhoid-pneumonia.

In this county, on the 26th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, MR. AARON CHARLES, aged about 21 years.

In this county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. NANCY Rutledge, of consumption.

In Yadkin County, Mrs. SUSAN BLACK, wife of Gabriel Black, at an advanced age.

Also Mrs. CARTER, the wife of Samuel Carter, of pneumonia.

Also Mr. WM. BREWER, near Huntsville, of pneumonia.

### PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMON & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE B. W., C. & A. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday December 19th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. |
|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 5.45 A. M. |
| " Air-line Junction | 6.25 " |
| " Salisbury, | 8.30 " |
| " Greensboro, | 10.58 " |
| " Danville, | 1.34 P. M. |
| " Dundee, | 1.49 " |
| " Burkville, | 6.51 " |
| Arrive Richmond, | 9.35 P.M. |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. |
|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 5.50 A. M. |
| " Burkville, | 9.00 " |
| " Dundee, | 1.39 P. M. |
| " Danville, | 1.43 " |
| " Greensboro, | 4.36 " |
| " Salisbury, | 6.54 " |
| " Air-line Junction, | 9.01 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 9.15 " |

| STATIONS. | GOING EAST. MAIL. | GOING WEST MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 11.00 A. M. | Arrive 4.10P. M. |
| " Comp'y Shops, | 12.32 " | Leave 2.26 " |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 3.55 P. M. | " 11.15 " |
| " Goldsboro, | 6.40 P. M. | Leave 8.20 P.M |

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 4.30, P. M. |
| Arrive at Salem, | 6.13 P. M. |
| Leave Salem | 8.40, A. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, | 10 33 A. M |

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.05 A. M. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 7.30 P. M., connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond daily at 9.00 A. M., arrive at Burkeville 12.36 P. M., leave Burkville 2.00 P. M., arrive Richmond 4.34 P. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for May is on our table. Among the many able articles, it contains the conclusion of the Rev. James Martineau's paper on "Modern Materialism: Its Attitude towards Theology," which is attracting so much attention both in this country and in England. It is in response to Professor Tyndall's paper on "Materialism and its Opponents," and is the ablest bit of criticism to which the doctrines of the famous Belfast Address have been subjected. Another extremely important and suggestive paper is that on "The Catholic Peril in America," by Mr. Francis E. Abbott.

Prominent among the remaining articles in this most excellent number are "Alphonse de Lamartine"; "Life and Labors of Francis Deak," and additional chapters of "Her Dearest Foe."

The editorial paragraphs on home and foreign literature, science and art, are, as usual, interesting and varied.

The number also contains a portrait of President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and a brief editorial sketch of his life.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; Single number, 45 cents.

## CONSTITUTION
OF THE
## SALEM CORNET BAND.

WE the undersigned members of the S. C. Band, obligate ourselves to abide by all rules and regulations herein specified.

ARTICLE I.

This band shall be known as the Salem Cornet Band.

ARTICLE II.

This band shall assemble on Monday and Friday night of each week, unless otherwise notified by the officers of the band.—In case of called meetings, each member shall be notified.

Meetings from October 1st to March 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M., and from March 1st to October 1st, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE III.

The officers shall consist of a Captain Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF THE CAPTAIN.

SECTION 1.—The Captain shall preserve order and decorum, state all questions that are made and seconded, and he shall superintend and select all music for private practice and public performance, he shall have power to call all special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or at the request of the members.

SEC. 2.—The Captain shall have power to arrange all matters regarding *serenades* or other public performances, as to price, &c., without consulting any member of the Band.

SEC. 3.—The Captain must notify each member of the Band whenever he has arranged to serenade or perform in public, said notification to give date, time and place of meeting.

ARTICLE V.

DUTY OF SECRERARY.

It shall be the Secretary's, duty to note the proceedings of the meetings, and conduct the correspondence of the Band.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTY OF TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep an *accurate* account between the Band and its members, receive all moneys, and make all disbursements, under an order from the members of the Band.

ARTICLE VII.

Every member of the Band shall pay 25 cents monthly; neglecting to pay for two months, double tax; three months, will be liable to expulsion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every member of the Band *who* shall *fail to attend the regular meetings*—herein specified, say for two nights in succession except in case of sickness, or absence from town, said absence to be above the distance of two miles, or a good and sufficient excuse, shall be fined one dollar, ($1.00.) Refusing to pay said fine—shall be liable to be expelled from the Band.

ARTICLE IX.

Profane, indecent, or vulgar language, is strictly forbidden. *Intoxication* positively prohibited.

ARTICLE X.

No member of the Band shall leave the regular or called meeting without first obtaining permission from the Captain.

ARTICLE XI.

Any member who shall be expelled or withdraws himself from the Band, shall lose all interest in the general property of the band as to Uniform, Instruments, Music, &c.

ARTICLE XII.

It shall be the duty of each member, to keep his books in good ordar and condition.

Signed,

| | |
|---|---|
| S. T. MICKEY, | C. W. VOGLER, |
| GEO. H. RIGHTS, | W. C. GRUNERT, |
| F. C. MINUNG, | D. T. CROUSE, |
| E. A. EBERT, | GEO. R. SHULTZ, |
| H. S. CRIST, | T. B. DOUTHIT, |

In addition to our usual stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, we would call special attention to the following FRESH BOOKS, published during the Winter and early Spring.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF PROSE QUOTATIONS, a sumptuously bound and valuable work embracing a field of literature from Socrates to Macaulay.

Many Lands and Many People,
Irving's Christmas Stories,
" Rip Van Winkle,
Byron's Complete Works,
Cyclopedia of Female Poets,
Hanna's Life of Christ.
Carleton's Farm Legends and Ballads,
These are charming books.
Taylor's David, King of Israel,
The Life Moody and Sankey,
Just published by E. J. Hale & Son.

AMERICAN PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS. a series of biographical sketches, including Paul Jones, Davie Crocket, Kit Carson, Capt. Kidd, Miles Standish, DeSoto, &c.

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS.—Elegantly printed and beautifully bound in cloth, black stamped and neat handy size, embracing

The Scarlet Letter,
House of the Seven Gables,
Twice Told Tales,
The Snow Image,
Blithdale Romance,
Marble Faun,
Mosses from an Old Manse.

Hawthorne is acknowledged to be the most original American Novelist, and his works are now much sought after. They are wordy, but are the most readable books, ever published, especially in the beautiful style of Osgood's edition. Just the thing for Spring and Summer reading.

Specimen copies of Osgood's Vest Pocket American Classics, containing selections from Emerson's Essays, on Power, Health and Illusions, Culture, Beauty and Behaviour. Snow Bound and Evangeline, beautifully illustrated and can really be carried in the Vest Pocket and ready for use in doors and out, whenever a leisure moment may occur.

MABEL MARTIN, by Whittier, The auththor's latest and most charming book.

THE SHEPHERD LADY, by Jean Ingelow, in holiday attire, making an elegant present.

GIRLHOOD OF SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES, a pleasant book for the bud and blossom season.

Selections from Lippincott's Cottage Library. Small Pocket Volumes.

The British Poets, in neat cloth bindings, always on hand. Also in cheap paper editions.

LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, TAYLOR, and other American Poetical works.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

These are all well selected and most attractively bound, and offered at reasonable prices.

# PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

## WINSTON, N. C.

**Has the BEST LIGHTED SALE-ROOM of any Warehouse in town.**

IT WAS THE FIRST HOUSE TO REDUCE CHARGES. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.

1,-3m. M. W. NORFLEET, Proprietor.

☞ **GRAVE STONES.**—Persons wishing Grave Stones lettered before Easter, will please apply, without delay, to

W. T. VOGLER.

Selem, N. C., Feb.17, 1876.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Standard Keeper.

**PATTERSON & CO.** Keep a well selected line of
STAPLE CARPETS,
HEMP AND GRASS MATS,
OIL CLOTHS
TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS.

They will soon add to their stock a line of WINDOW CURTAINS, bought of A. T. Stewart & Co., in elegant designs and at very low prices.

They correspond with large wholesale houses in the Northern cities that furnish Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains of any style or finish, and any order can be filled in a few days.

They keep also an assortment of the new and popular PAPER WARE.

Their's is the only house in this part of the State that can furnish BURIAL CASES, and BURIAL ROBES, the latest and handsomest garments for enrobing the dead.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**YOUNG MEN.**

**Boys and Middle-Aged Men** trained for a successful start in Business Life at Eastman College. The oldest, largest and only Institution that gives an Actual Business Practice.—Currency and Merchandise have a real value. Each day's transaction based on quotations of New York Market. New Buildings. Rates low. Graduates assisted to situations. Applicants received any week day. Refer to Patrons and Graduates in nearly every city and town. Address for particulars and Catalogue of 3,000 Graduates in Business: H. G. EASTMAN, LL., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**$12** A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

**FREE TICKET** To Philadelphia and RETURN; good for all summer. From any point in U. S. east of Utah. **AGENTS** Above R. R. Ticket (it also admits to Centennial Grounds) and $10 cash a day easily earned canvassing for our paper, pictures, &c. Anybody can do it. Particulars free. Send address on postal card. To receive copy of paper also, send 6 cts. Address: THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, No. 11 Dey St., New York.

**$77** A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

**$5 to $20** per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

**THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.**
Tested by popular use for over
**A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!**

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS. cure Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Malarral Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS. cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., New York, Proprietors.

**ADVERTISING**
in **Religious and Agricultural Weeklies Half-Price.** Send for Catalogues on the LIST PLAN. For information, address
**Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.**

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

**THE REMINGTON'S AHEAD**
OF ALL
**$70 Sewing Machines**
EVER INVENTED.

And everywhere, when tested by IMPARTIAL JUDGES, acknowledged to be a VERY DECIDED IMPROVEMENT upon the SINGER Machine for all PRACTICAL FAMILY *purposes*, RUNS LIGHT, and *no* COGS to BREAK. This Machine is made at the *farfamed* GUN WORKS of E. REMINGTON & SONS, of Illion, New York. THESE MEN have a reputation for FIRST-CLASS WORK, as WIDE as *civilization* itself, and *more enduring* than the PYRAMIDS. THEIR Machines are warranted or NO SALE. Persons in want of the VERY BEST FIRS-CLASS HIGH PRICED Machines, will do WELL to call on, or write to us, *before* buying other high priced Machines of LESS MODERN CONSTRUCTION. Machines KEPT IN ORDER, FREE of COST, AFTER SOLD. Payments of 20 to 25 dollars CASH, and SHORT TIME on balance to PROMPT MEN.

Old worn-out machines taken at the marketable value, in part pay for new ones.

**JONES & WOMMACK,**
***Salem, N. C.***

Agents for Forsyth, Stokes, Davie, Yadkin and Davidson Counties.

March 30, 1876.-13 1y.

**NOTICE.**

SALEM, N. C. April 6th, 1876.

On the 24th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the door of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., A HOUSE AND LOT AT TRINITY COLLEGE, Randolph County, N. C., known as the property of John R. Webster, to satisfy a mortgage deed made by said Webster to me.

I. G. LASH.

**New Spring and Summer**
**DRESS GOODS!!**

The recent large *forced* sales in New York have greatly reduced prices, so that we can now offer some American Goods at New York *wholesale prices*, and nice *imported goods* at about half the cost of importation.

Cash buyers will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

**SAMUEL H. SMITH,**
**DRUGGIST,**
**One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,**
**WINSTON, N. C.**

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

**Pure Drugs, Medicines,**
**Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,**

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

**Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,**

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

WINSTON, - N.C.

**FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS**
**THE OLD RELIABLE**
# BROWN'S WAREHOUSE!

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

**Defy Competition and all Combinations.**

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

**Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.**

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

**Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.**

Your Friends, Truly,

Nov. 18, 1875. T. J. BROWN & CO.

# GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

**MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

**FALL AND WINTER, 1875**

**R. A. WOMMACK & CO.**

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.

October 28th, 1875.

# MARCH 7th, 1876.

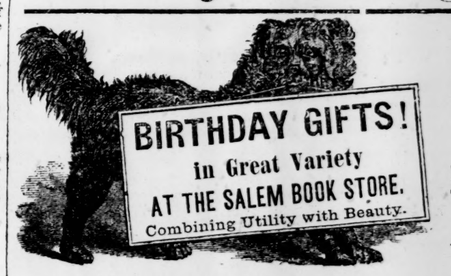
**HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.**
**WINSTON, N. C.**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,**
**Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.**
**Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.**

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established s andard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

# GARDEN SEEDS,
AT
# Zevely's Drug Store.




CHOICE
# BOOKS
FOR
**PRESENTS**
At the Bookstore.

## Poetry.

### NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
That trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
In Summer's thunder-shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day—
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nought lost, for even the tiniest seed,
By wild birds borne, on breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown;
Perchance finds sustenance and soil
In some remote and desert place,
Or 'mid the crowded homes of toil,
Sheds usefullness and grace.

The little drift of common dust,
By the March winds disturbed and tossed,
Though scattered by the fitful gust,
Is changed, but never lost;
It may yet bear some sturdy stem,
Some prond oak battling with the blast,
Or crown with verdurous diadem,
Some ruin of the past.

The furnace quenched, the flame put out,
Still cling to earth, or soar in air,
Transformed, diffused, and blown about,
To burn again elsewhere;
Haply to make the beacon blaze,
That gleams athwart the briny waste,
Or light the social lamp, whose rays
Illume the home of taste.

The touching tones of minstrel art,
The breathings of some mournful flute,
Which we have heard with listening heart,
Are not extinct when mute;
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words, or harsh, or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot,
But leave some trace upon the mind:
Pass on, yet perish not;
As they are spoken, so they fall
Upon the spirit spoken too;
Scorch it like drops of burning gall,
Or soothe like honey dew.

So with our deeds, for good or ill
They have their power, scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good;
Like circles on a lake they go,
Ring within ring, and never stay;
Oh! that our deeds were fashioned so,
That they might bless alway.

Then since these lesser things ne'er die,
But work beyond our poor control,
Say, shall that supoliant for the sky—
The greater human soul?
Ah, no! it still will spurn the past,
And search the future for its rest,
Joyful, if it be found at last,
'Mong the redeemed and the blest.

## Humorous.

I once heard Governor Vance tell a good joke upon himself. It happened when he was running for the State Senate. He was young, ardent and enthusiastic, and impressed with the belief that he was a fine speaker. He had addressed a court-house crowd for about one hour, had preached patriotism in gilded terms, and done as he thought mighty well. One of his most attentive listeners was a ginger cake woman. She sat immediately in front of him, and eyed him steadfastly, but never smiled or changed countenance. When the young statesman's speech was over, and after a number of persons had come up and congratulated him, the old woman marched up to him. His soul was quivering with delight for he expected a delicate feminine compliment. The old woman said: "Mr. Vance, does yer want me to tell you how to git 'lected?" Mr. Vance admitted that he would willingly receive that sort of information. "Well," said she, "I'll tell you—young man, you jest talk less and treat more."

Mr. Vance collapsed.

—*Chester, in Index-Appeal.*

TICKS.—Who can give the natural history of the Tick? It is both asserted and denied that the "seed-tick" is the germ of the larger insect which infest sheep, dogs, cows, &c. Webster's Unabridged names the tick and classifies it as a species of *Acarius*, but don't settle the dispute referred to.

It may seem to some of our readers as a small subject, but it is said there are some people who are so good or so bad, or so clean or so dirty that ticks won't bite them? Who can explain this? Do dog and cow ticks produce seed ticks, and these again, cow and dog ticks? And if there are people whom they won't bite what kind of people are they?—*Watchman.*

A king's jester was once asked, "What kind of a place do you think heaven to be?"

"A place," said he, "where naught but good is spoken of the neighbor."

"And in what," was again asked, "does its supreme happiness consist?"

"In the feeling that no one will slander me there, and that, if I have any faults; it will be unfashionable to speak of them, that I and all will soon forget them."

When Charles James Fox was pressed by an importunate creditor, he was very explicit. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Fox," said the dun, 'but you know I have waited a long while. Still I do not want to make the time of payment inconvenient to you. I only desire that you will fix some certain day that you will pay.' 'That is very kind of you," responded Fox, "and I will accede to your request with pleasure. Suppose we name the day of judgment? But stop, since that will be a very busy day, suppose we say the day after?"

That was a smart little girl who in answer to the catechism question, "What is the outward visible sign of form in baptism?" replied, "the baby."


IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Packets Flower Seeds, | (per mail) | $ 1 00 |
| 3 Roses, | " | 1 00 |
| 10 Bedding Plants, | " | 1 00 |
| 12 Evergreens, | " | 5 00 |
| 6 Flowering Shrubs, | " | 1 00 |

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON,

Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety he SalemBookstore.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper.

Great bargai. fare offered in white box paper at



FRESH SUPPLIES

—AND—

Rare Bargains.

WITHIN THE PAST TEN DAYS, we have added to our already large and varied stock of goods, the following:

Fresh Supply of best Brown, "C," Extra "C," and Cut Loaf Sugars.

A FINE LINE OF RIO COFFEES,

Both Green and Roasted.

In addition, we keep a superb article of ROASTED COFFEE, put up handsomely in 1 lb. papers.

Also, choice MOCHA COFFEE, the most delicious of all Coffees.

Royal Baking Powders,

BATH BRICK, 10 cents each, the best cleanser of household steel-ware.

A new invoice of those famous

LADIES' SHOES,

made by C. H. ROYAL, formerly ROYAL & READ.

PAPER WARE, of different kinds.

A nice selection of

NEW PRINTS,

NOTIONS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON, reduced to 80 cents per dozen,—single spools 8 cents.

COATS' SPOOL COTTON, 80 cents per dozen spools,—single spools, 8 cents. Of the latter we are expecting 500 dozen, direct from the Agents.

COATES' LINEN THREAD, on spools, a very superior article.

Our whole line of

Fancy Dress Goods,

comprising many desirable styles, and of the best makes, is offered at

10 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

In every instance the exact cost will be stated to the customer.

Such goods as may have been carried over for two seasons, will be sold at

25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

We thus offer to the citizens of Salem, Winston and the surrounding country

RARE BARGAINS.

Since the hard times have set in, *Prints* are not so good as formerly, and therefore a WISE ECONOMY dictates the purchase of better material, so that the labor and expense incident to the present elaborate make up of dresses, may not be thrown away.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1876.



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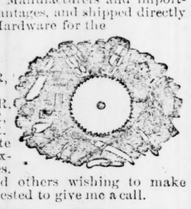

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GOING NORTH.

| Stations. | Mail. |
|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 4.45 A. M. |
| " Air-line Junction | 6.25 " |
| " Salisbury, | 8.20 " |
| " Greensboro, | 10.58 " |
| " Danville, | 1.34 P. M. |
| " Dundee, | 1.49 " |
| " Burkville, | 6.51 " |
| Arrive Richmond, | 9.35 P.M. |

GOING SOUTH.

| Stations. | Mail. |
|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 1.35 A. M. |
| " Burkville, | 9.00 " |
| " Dundee, | 1.39 P. M. |
| " Danville, | 1.43 " |
| " Greensboro, | 4.28 " |
| " Salisbury, | 6.54 " |
| " Air-line Junction, | 8.52 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 9.15 " |

| Stations. | GOING EAST. Mail. | | GOING WEST Mail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 11.00 A. M. | Arrive | 4.10P. M. |
| " Comp'y Shops, | ..... | " | ..... |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 3.49 P. M. | " | 11.05 " |
| " Goldsboro, | 6.40 P. M. | Leave | 8.20 P.M |

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 7.00 P. M. | Arrive 6.00 A. M |
| " Co. Shops, | " | Leave..... |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 5.09 A. M. | Arrive 7.30 P. M. |
| " Goldsboro, | 11.15 " | Leave 2.0 P. M. |

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 4.45, P. M. |
| Arrive at Salem, | 6.45 P. M. |
| Leave Salem | 8.15. A. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, | 10 33 A. M |

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